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# Colorado Liberty

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## Libertarians Nominate Clark



THE 1980 TICKET. David Koch (left) and Ed Clark return enthusiasm of delegates at Los Angeles convention.

### Petition Drive To Begin

With the LP's 1980 Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates nominated, Colorado Libertarians are ready to take advantage of the Colorado election laws, which allow us to begin circulating peti-

Bride/Bergland ticket on the ballot in 1976, anyway. But as those who did it can tell you, it wasn't easy. We didn't have much of a "margin of error" of extra signatures when we finally collected

The 1980 Libertarian Party candidate for President will be tax attorney **Ed Clark** of San Marino, California. His running mate will be **David Koch** of New York, an investor and also an attorney.

The two were chosen in enthusiastic balloting at the LP's 1979 National Convention September 8th in Los Angeles.

Clark won the nomination on the first round of balloting. The morning's Credentials Committee report showed 579 accredited delegates eligible to vote on the floor, out of a possible 631. Clark had the required 290 votes after the delegation from Washington, D.C. cast all three of its votes for him. The roll call of ballots was started with Nevada, a state drawn by blind lot, and then proceeded in alphabetical order.

The final vote was 365 for Clark, 195 for New England businessman **Bill Hunscher**, seven for dark horse candidate **Peter Larsen** of Hawaii, plus a few abstentions and votes for None of the Above.

Clark supporters festooned the hall with signs and posters and themselves with custom wrap-around skirts, bumper stickers on hats, and other paraphernalia sporting their candidate's name and green-based color scheme. Signs

non-stop campaign in all parts of the country. He called Hunscher's "devotion to the cause and the Party . . . total" and said that he would "campaign tirelessly". He described Hunscher as "better known to the media" than any other Libertarian and able to "command the public's attention" in the 1980 campaign.

The nomination was seconded by **Ford Smith** of California and National Committeeman **John Hilberg** of New Hampshire, who called the Hunscher campaign "adventurous, audacious and successful". "This man is a pro . . . a winner" he said of Hunscher.

After another chanting and cheering match between Clark and Hunscher delegates, a resolution extending the Party's "heartfelt thanks" for their efforts to both contenders was adopted by acclamation.

Clark then delivered his acceptance speech to a hall full of unbridled enthusiasm, surrounded by a small sea of microphones and cameras. He was interrupted by cheers and applause after nearly every sentence, as he thanked the delegates and began to detail his plans for the campaign. He stated his commitment to the basic Libertarian causes of



Vice-Presidential candidates nominated Colorado Libertarians are ready to take advantage of the Colorado election laws, which allow us to begin circulating petitions to get the ticket on the ballot immediately.

As Presidential candidate Ed Clark noted in his acceptance speech in Los Angeles, "We have all come to know and love petition drives". Whether we really love them or not is a matter of some dispute. In fact, almost all of us hope that at some time in the not-too-distant future, they will no longer be necessary and our candidates will automatically appear on the general election ballot, just like those of the entrenched statist parties.

For now, however, petitioning our candidates onto the ballot is a hard reality. And in the case of our national ticket, it is an even bigger reality than for candidates for lesser offices. This is because no candidate for a state-wide office in Colorado needs to collect more than 500 valid signatures in order to secure his or her place on the ballot. A Presidential candidate, however, requires more than 5,000 signatures.

Party history buffs should note that this was not always the case. The signature requirement was raised from 500 to 5,000 in 1973—the year after the LP first started scaring politicians by getting the Hospers/Nathan ticket on the ballot of two states, one of them being Colorado. That bothered them so much that they did their level best to put a stop to it.

We managed to collect the 5,000 signatures necessary to get the Mac-

1976, anyway. But as those who did it can tell you, it wasn't easy. We didn't have much of a "margin of error" of extra signatures when deadline day rolled around.

And it took a lot of time for the few people involved.

This time around, we hope to remedy that by doing two things: getting *more people* involved, to spread the work thinner, and getting an *early start*. That's why this issue of *Colorado Liberty* includes the short, one page, fifteen-signature petition form, more than a year before the 1980 election.

If everyone who receives one of these petitions commits to spending the roughly *one hour* it will take to get it completed, we can easily realize our goal of collecting the necessary 5,000 signatures by the time we hold our next State Convention, in April, 1980. That will leave the critical summer period free for petitioning our state and local candidates onto the ballot—backed up by a Presidential ticket which is already assured ballot status. It will also make ours the first Presidential ticket qualified for the ballot in Colorado in 1980.

When your petition is completed, get it notarized and bring it to one of the CLP's monthly cocktail parties (see calendar) or mail it in to P.O. Box 1557, Denver, CO 80201.

The LP plans—and needs—to be on the ballot in upwards of forty states in 1980. Pledge your help *now* to make Colorado one of the first of them.

## Congress Shuns Pay Raise Publicity

In the recent haggling over a proposed pay raise, members of Congress attempted to hide their votes on the matter from the public. At one point in September, Democratic Party leaders attempted to have the pay raise voted on by a voice vote—a secret ballot.

The move failed when forty-seven Representatives insisted on a roll-call vote, which would record each Congressperson's vote. Under the House's rules, forty-four members must demand a roll-call vote to block a secret ballot on

such matters. Just barely that number, and less than half of the members of the House, voted for a publicly-recorded vote.

When the move for a secret vote failed, the whole thing was called off. It seems that the pay raise backers felt certain that their self-subsidy proposal would be defeated if Congresspeople had to account to their constituents for their votes.

As we went to press, the matter was still pending.

with custom wrap-around skirts, bumper stickers on hats, and other paraphernalia sporting their candidate's name and green-based color scheme. Signs, banners, placards and t-shirts boosting Hunscher's bid were mostly in tones of yellow, orange and achre. Former Colorado LP State Chair **Sally Mason** was awarded a Clark-for-President skirt by a Clark staffer for her uninhibited waving of two Clark placards and cheering while standing on her chair during one of the demonstrations.

One of the most intense moments of the morning came when Hawaii LP State Chair **Mike Rossell** nominated **Dick Randolph** of Alaska for the Presidential nod. Randolph is the former Republican who managed Roger MacBride's breakthrough campaign for President in Alaska in 1976, and was elected to the Alaska legislature in 1978. After two seconds from others in the sizeable Alaska delegation, Randolph took the podium. His voice audibly shaking with emotion, Randolph repeated Rossell's call for party unity and declined the nomination, promising to support whoever the convention nominated.

Clark was then nominated by LP founder **Dave Nolan** of Colorado. Nolan called Clark the "very best and most credible" candidate to carry out the three-party theme of the convention and end the two-party system in America. He recited Clark's work for the Party ever since it was founded, including chairing both the New York and California parties, a term as National Vice-Chair and two terms as Chairman of the National Platform Committee. He praised Clark's ability to "restore harmony", calling him "a unifying presence within the Party", and noted that Clark had attended every national convention that the LP has ever held.

In her seconding speech, **Helen Stevens** of Arizona referred to Clark as "our eminently reasonable radical", a phrase immediately picked up on and widely repeated in the press.

After another seconding speech and minutes of cheering, chanting and hoopla, 1976 LP Presidential candidate **Roger MacBride** of Virginia rose to nominate Bill Hunscher. MacBride, well received in his own right, stressed Hunscher's promise to run a full-time,

delegates and began to detail his plans for the campaign. He stated his commitment to the basic Libertarian causes of tax reductions, repeal of victimless crime laws, private education and resistance to the draft in strong, positive, unmistakable terms.

He pledged to cement the Party's reputation as the tax-cut party, and said that those who thought they had a fight with the American people over the draft in the sixties "haven't seen anything yet". That brought a standing ovation which went on for minutes before Clark could go on to the next issue.

Immediately afterward, as the Convention officially recessed for lunch, Clark held a short press conference in his convention headquarters on the floor below. Before more than fifty reporters for newspapers all over Claifornia, local and national TV film crews, and correspondents for numerous national magazines, he answered questions about his campaign and Libertarian positions on issues.

He said that he would not accept the protection of the Secret Service, even if it were offered to him. (If it were, he would be the first Libertarian candidate in history to receive such an offer from the government.) When a reporter asked if he expected to receive the same hostility from potential voters which seems to greet all politicians and candidates today, he answered confidently that his answers on the issues would make the difference between himself and the Democratic and Republican candidates quite obvious to the voters.

He stated that a vigorous attempt is already underway to get the League of Women Voters to include him in televised debates with the other candidates. In his acceptance speech, Clark had said that he expected to garner several million votes at least, and many more if he was actually allowed to appear with the other patries' candidates on national television.

Although the campaign schedule is still being produced, sources close to the Clark campaign expressed confidence that Clark would visit Colorado at least once before next April, when state LP leaders expect to have completed the petition drive to put the Clark/Koch ticket on the ballot here.



# The FEC and the Kennedy Subsidy

by Patrick L. Lilly

If you thought the restrictions on campaign financing imposed by the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) under the Federal Elections Campaign Act (FECA) were bad before, you just weren't thinkin' far enough ahead.

Previously, the FEC Limited individual contributions to Presidential campaigns to \$1,000 each, and each individual's total contributions to all regulated elections in a given year to \$25,000. In response to a court suit filed by the Libertarian Party, Eugene McCarthy's campaign committee, the American Civil Liberties Union, and others, the feds grudgingly exempted the candidates themselves from the \$1,000 limitation. It also required the disclosure of the identities of persons making contributions of \$100 or more, a requirement which, in response to another court action, was suspended in the case of the Socialist Workers Party (See *Colorado Liberty*, April/May, 1979).

Having done everything possible to dry up sources of money for campaigns, the FEC made up for it by offering lavish public subsidies to the campaigns (and even to the National Conventions) of two well-established parties who shall remain nameless here. The government will match, dollar for dollar, contributions to a Presidential campaign if the campaign first obtains at least \$5,000 in lumps of not more than \$250 in each of the fifty states.

Rather obviously, as long as there is a single state in the nation like West Virginia, where it is virtually impossible, by virtue of law, to get a new political party on the ballot, or a single state where, for any reason, there aren't enough well-heeled Libertarians to produce \$5,000 in small bills early in the campaign, none of this money—tax

Observe carefully what this will mean. An *unannounced* candidate may now get \$25,000 into his campaign treasury from a single individual, while openly declared or nominated candidates must still labor under the \$1,000 contribution limit. This is a rule which has Teddy Kennedy's name written all over it. Kennedy and, perhaps, Ronald Reagan, are the only two people in this country to whom this could possibly apply. And Ronald Reagan's chances are no better than they were in 1976. Not so with Kennedy.

A substantial "draft Kennedy" movement now exists in this country, although Kennedy himself has resolutely refrained from declaring himself a candidate (while making it perfectly obvious to any thinking person that he *is* a candidate). If the drafters have enough sense to split themselves into five different committees, a tiny constituency of rich liberals can pump *twenty-five times* as much money into his campaign as any other candidate can assemble from an equivalent constituency.

Obviously, Libertarians find nothing *inherently* wrong with a candidate getting \$25,000 from a willing donor. But there is rather clearly something wrong and unjust going on when *one* candidate is allowed to use such a contribution, while all the others—including Libertarian candidate Ed Clark—are limited by law to four percent of that amount.

Where are the cries of rage from the liberals who tell that big contributions "corrupt" politicians and that money should be "gotten out" of politics? Where is Common Cause, the liberal/populist group which started this campaign "reform" claptrap in the first place? Silent, of course. Because the one and only beneficiary of *this* money will be the regulationist Messiah, Teddy Kennedy.

There are people plenty ready and

# An Idea Whose Time Has Come

by David F. Nolan

We've come a long way in eight years.

When five of us met in my living room that July afternoon in 1971, the odds against us seemed terribly high. By and large, new political parties haven't done well in this country, but we felt that we had to try it anyhow—because there was no other alternative left for those who truly believed in human freedom and individual rights.

Today, the dream of 1971 has become a reality. Now there *is* a strong, viable alternative to the stale politics of statism. The 2,000 people who attended the LP convention are proof of that!

And it is my belief that the 1980 election presents the greatest opportunity ever for us to achieve a major breakthrough for the cause we believe in—the cause of liberty.

Because now, as never before, all the elements necessary for success are present at the same time.

First, and most important, we have a fully developed visionary plan, based on a consistent set of principles. To put it another way, we know why the present system is failing, and can present a credible, workable alternative.

Second, we have the people who can present this alternative in the most effective manner—the intellectuals, the political strategists, the marketing and communications experts, the fundraisers, and the administrators. Plus, of course, the two outstanding spokesmen on our Presidential ticket, Ed Clark and David Koch.

And finally, after many years of toiling in the vineyards, we now have a receptive market—millions upon millions of Americans who are sick unto death of taxation, regulation, inflation, stagnation, red tape, and harassment. Now, as never before, they are ready—even eager—to accept the libertarian alternative.

This three-way confluence adds up, in my opinion, to a unique historic opportunity.

If each of us will simply make the commitment to go all-out on this venture . . . to work together in harmony, giving maximum support to our mutual goals . . . I think we will create the greatest political upheaval this country has seen in 120 years.

## Today's Logic Lost Freedoms

by James W. Phelps

In our "land of the free," what freedoms have we lost? And what freedoms are we about to lose?

And which of these freedoms are important to you?

**THE DRAFT.** Conscription means almost total loss of freedom for millions of young people. And, if the draft is revived, it will probably apply to both sexes.

**SCHOOLS.** Compulsory education

**GUNS.** Laws against carrying concealed weapons or requiring registration of guns are not obeyed by criminals. They only take freedoms from the good, law-abiding people who obey them.

**ZONING.** The freedom to use your property the way you want is restricted by zoning, permit and licensing laws.

**INTEREST.** Laws regulating the amount of interest that can be charged restrict both the freedom to borrow and the freedom to lend. With the inflation



enough well-heeled Libertarians to produce \$5,000 in small bills early in the campaign, none of this money—*tax money*—will ever be offered to the LP's Presidential campaign, and it will continue to go exclusively (to the tune of about \$20 million per election) to the Tweedledeecrats and the Tweedledumicans.

All these marvelous "improvements" on the workings of the market for political ideas and campaign contributions are, of course, still in force.

But, incredible as it may seem, an *even worse* intervention, which will benefit exactly one person in this country at the expense of everyone who does not support him, is about to be sprung on the American people.

The FEC is giving final consideration to a change in its own rules which would allow draft committees for unannounced candidates to receive not just \$1,000, but up to \$5,000 from any one person *and* would allow up to five draft committees to collect funds for any single candidate!

be the regulationist Messiah, Teddy Kennedy.

There are people a-plenty ready and willing to give contributions in the \$25,000 range to virtually every announced Presidential candidate, just as soon as the legal prohibition on doing so is removed. We seek—nay, *demand*—removal of that prohibition, so that a kind of fairness worthy of the name can be restored to politics. As soon as that happens, the LP can begin to utilize a much larger pool of potential Presidential candidates, since our major contributors will no longer have to run for office themselves on order to contribute significantly to the campaign.

But even if the previous restrictions and subsidies remain, this newest dodge must be denounced and the FEC forced by public outcry to reverse itself. We have proven that we can live—and grow—with the existing interferences of the FEC. But the Subsidize Teddy Kennedy Rule is the final insult—a deliberate attempt to engineer the outcome of the 1980 election to elect a dangerous demagogue with a shrinking, but fanatical constituency.

revived, it will probably apply to both sexes.

**SCHOOLS.** Compulsory education means that most parents must give up their children for 180 days a year for 10 years. During that time they will be subjected to the political and social indoctrination prescribed by federal bureaucrats.

**BUSING.** Not only must children submit to bureaucratic brainwashing, many must also spend additional hours traveling beyond their neighborhood school to one chosen by some bureaucrat.

**EMPLOYMENT.** Minimum wage laws take away the worker's freedom to get a job if he is not sufficiently skilled to be worth the minimum wage. And they take away the employer's freedom to hire a person for what he is worth. Racial and sexual quotas often result in the best applicant being turned down when he isn't the "right" color or sex.

**PROTECTIVE DEVICES.** You cannot buy a new car without paying for seat belts, crash resistant bumpers and other safety equipment whether you want it or not. Your freedom to choose has been usurped by federal bureaucrats.

amount of interest that can be charged restrict both the freedom to borrow and the freedom to lend. With the inflation rate higher than many legal interest rates, lenders will often get back less value than they loaned. As more lenders realize this is may become virtually impossible to borrow money.

**CIGARETTES, DRUGS & ALCOHOL.** Whether you agree that some or all of these are bad, laws against any of them have created or would create black markets. All such laws try to take away your freedom to do what you want to your own body. It really isn't the proper thing for government bureaucrats to send you to jail because you mistreated your own body.

**LIFE.** Even you own life isn't owned by you if you can't destroy it. The ridiculous laws against suicide are the only laws I know of that you can't be imprisoned for breaking.

If any freedom is important to you, all freedoms, except those that employ force, violence or fraud upon others, should be protected.

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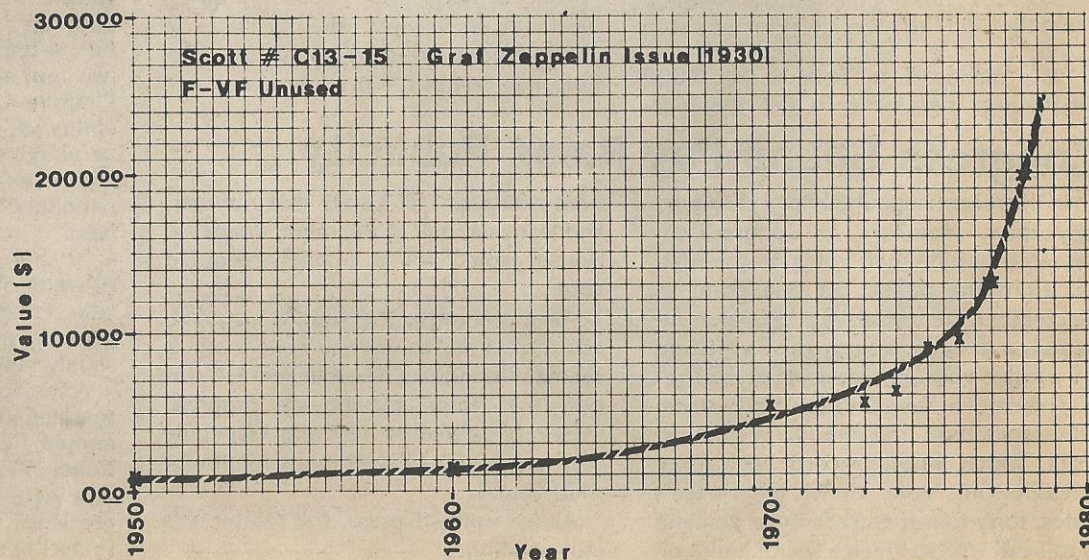


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# Against the Grain by L. Neil Smith      From The Chair by John Mason

## The Grasshopper Faction      Painless Petitioning

During a more bucolic period of American history, there was an expression to describe the act of sacrificing long-range objectives for the sake of the short-run. The expression was "eating your seed-grain".

Libertarians should be familiar with this concept. Taxation and regulation force us all to eat our seed-grain, to consume capital which might otherwise generate future production and prosperity. England has destroyed her future that way, and the USA ain't far behind. But there's another, more urgent reason to understand—and reject—this kind of irresponsibility. Many of our own comrades want us to eat our seed-grain, to live on our intellectual capital, *the future of our movement and of liberty itself be damned*.

Our seed-grain, our capital, is ideas. Start where you like, where would we be today without Tom Paine, Lysander Spooner, Ludwig von Mises, or Ayn Rand? Their opinions were unpopular and scary, but they plunged ahead, ignoring everyone around them who advised moderation. Today we enjoy the benefits of their courage.

But where is *ours*? Robert *Looking Out For Number One* Ringer, having either come out of the closet or leaped aboard our bandwagon (whichever metaphor you prefer), exhorts us now to forget generating new ideas, and get on with politics to the neglect of everything else. Our only elected candidate has been preaching the same self-destructive line for years, and he hasn't been alone. One of my most frustrating moments, years ago, ended with a fellow Libertarian hollering at me, "Fuck all this philosophy jazz, let's see some action!"

Well, now we're seeing it. To conserve our miniscule political achievements (last year barely squeaking into six figures *aggregate*, I'll remind you), the LP has begun de-emphasizing "all this philosophy jazz." There hasn't been a truly striking, gutsy new idea in the

movement for years. In convention, platform consideration is suddenly shut off unfinished to nominate candidates everyone knows won't win. Two of the most distinguished intellectual pioneers we have, Murray Rothbard and Williamson Evers, fail to get re-elected to the LP National Committee.

Remember Aesop's story of the grasshopper and the ant? It might appear that serious, down-to-earth political action is the sensible, prudent course to follow, while pie-in-the-sky philosophical considerations might be of more interest to intellectual grasshoppers.

You couldn't be more wrong. Ask yourself what liberty's seed-grain consists of, and who produces it. The politicians or the philosophers? Who is the grasshopper and who is the ant?

Large, successful institutions move cautiously to conserve what they have. Small, hungry ones must strike out boldly, because that's the only sensible, prudent way for them to get ahead. We can't afford stagnation. We can't afford caution. We can't afford to ignore and thus destroy the vehicle—scary new ideas—which got us this far.

Most of all, we can't afford the psychology which begs this movement's intellectual inventors *not* to bring up any embarrassing innovations that have to be explained to the public. When will these grasshoppers learn what advertisers have known for decades: That "New" and "Improved" products sell better than any other?

I didn't vote for Murray and Bill, and I'm sorry now that I didn't. I don't get along with either of them very well, but at least I never have to explain to them the value of intellectual capital. And *they* won't be responsible (and neither will I) when, a decade or less from now, the paying customers get tired of our worn-out, motionless monotone. Or the Republicans and Demagogues co-opt us out of existence because we failed to stay ahead of what little competition they have to offer.

"Excuse me, sir. Are you a registered voter in Colorado?"

"Yes, I am."

"Would you be willing to sign a petition to put an independent candidate for President on the ballot in Colorado?"

"I'm not sure."

"Signing this petition doesn't mean you support us necessarily. Your certainly don't have to vote for us. It just means that you think that we should have the opportunity to appear on the ballot in Colorado."

"Who is the candidate?"

"The candidate is Ed Clark and he represents the Libertarian Party. But, as I said, signing this petition doesn't mean that you agree with us or support us, just that you think we should have the opportunity to appear on the ballot."

"Well, I thought that *anybody* could be on the ballot, if they wanted to."

"No, that's not the case, except for Republicans and Democrats. For everybody else, petitioning is the *only* way to get on the ballot."

"Well, I think everybody deserves a chance. Anyway, we certainly could use more of a choice than Tweedledee and Tweedledum. Sure, I'll sign it."

FACT: We need 5000 signatures to get on the ballot in Colorado.

FACT: This is the only way we (or *anybody* other than the Republicans and Democrats) can get a Presidential candidate on the ballot in Colorado, without *permanent* ballot status, which is granted after receiving 10% of the vote for Governor.

FACT: If every member of the CLP got 20 signatures, we would be on the ballot for 1980.

FACT: All we want are bona fide signatures. 5000 of them. We are not recruiting, we are not spreading the Libertarian message. *We are driving for ballot status*, without which, all the proselytizing and recruiting and pamphleteering is damn near useless. If we get new people from the ballot drive, great. But that is not the objective. The objective is signatures.

FACT: I've gotten as many as 40

themselves arguing with their best friend or next-door neighbor or fellow worker for an hour before getting a signature. *Try* those people, but be careful. Fifteen signatures is almost impossible not to achieve at a grocery store in one hour. But it can be impossible walking door to door on your block if you don't remember, "Signatures, not recruits..." We'll get the recruits later.

FACT: We will not use the petition signatures for purposes other than getting on the ballot. They go to the Secretary of State, where they are checked for virtually no more than legibility, and then they are retired to a file where they are untouched unless challenged. We will not use them or mail to them, except to get on the ballot. Keep a separate list of people who want literature.

FACT: If we can get on the ballot by January 1st, it will not only give the campaign a big boost, but it will make 1980 a much more enjoyable and productive year than 1976.

FACT: Once you get the hang of it, it's easy.

For the next few months, the most critical activity of the CLP is to get on the ballot, and get on early. We'll gain a great deal of credibility with early ballot status, and it will allow us to turn to the *real* activity of a campaign, namely running candidates and getting the vote out. But for now, we cannot avoid this most critical task. Elsewhere in this issue, you will find special incentives being offered for successful petitioning. Because the COLORADO LIBERTY is still on a bi-monthly basis, you will be receiving special announcements by mail or phone concerning special petitioning activities. But don't wait for them. We'll be updating signature counts at the cocktail parties on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. And feel free to call me at 733-5916 or Dave Nolan at 759-2244 with any questions or problems concerning the petition drive.

In 1976, in two states, for six months, I said all or part of the refrain that began this article thousands of times. And so did hundreds of other LP members.



## Vice-Versa

The Libertarian Party's National Convention included some specific events that promoted interaction between the State Parties and the National Organization. For the first time, according to National Director Chris Hocker, a State Chairs meeting was held. This was actually an extension of the letter sent to the State Chairs asking for feedback concerning their dealings with the National organization. The responses to that mailing have been very interesting. One of the purposes of this column is to discuss the responses.

Overall the reaction has been very positive. One point became clear—many times a State Party may have an idea that would need some support from National in order to implement—but they never ask, because they don't know if the request is reasonable. For example a number of States did not know that

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by M.L. Hanson

they could go to their Regional Representatives for help in coordinating Libertarian events whether it be for speakers, media, or some practical advice. The National Convention implemented a change in our Constitution and By-laws which has expanded the number of Regional Representatives. This will serve to increase the representation the States have, in addition to reducing the geographic area the Reps serve. Obviously this should make the job easier for the Reps, but more importantly create a situation where the State LP organizations can expect more assistance from them.

Another concern expressed by the States, is National's connections with the national media. One letter I received from a very active and well organized State, detailed how helpful it would be to their local efforts if there were an ongoing program of press releases. I think this would be very beneficial too. In 1980, because of the national campaigns for President and Vice President, it is my contention we will have much more national media coverage. Currently the Clark for President Committee is establishing their marketing plan. When the specific people are chosen for the positions we will have more detailed information on how the efforts can be coordinated. In the meantime, Ray Cunningham should be the person to contact. It should be remembered that most of our national media comes from these campaigns, it is the most newsworthy event that the National LP is involved with.

I encourage you to continue to write to me, through *Colorado Liberty*. Although there are a number of other issues that still need to be discussed in this column based on the responses. They may not be the ones that interest you. The new list of National Officers and Committee members will be available shortly, and we will publish that information for you.

great. But that is not the objective. The objective is signatures.

FACT: I've gotten as many as 40 signatures in one hour. It's easy to get 15 signatures in one hour—unless you are preaching, arguing, recruiting, or socializing, in which case, your productivity will drop so precipitously that you will be convinced that it's either an impossible task or you're just bad at it. Almost anybody can be good at petitioning when they follow the rules. And almost anybody will fail if they find

said all or part of the refrain that began this article thousands of times. And so did hundreds of other LP members throughout the country. It still remains the most critical activity in the Presidential campaign. And to get on the ballot in 45 states, there's no way to avoid it. But I'm convinced that people every where are ready for an alternative this year. With your help, the big difference between petitioning in 1976 and 1980, will be that in 1980 it will be quick and painless. Try it. You'll like it.

## WIN \$100

IN THE

### GREAT PETITION DRIVE CONTEST!

The Colorado Libertarian Party is awarding a prize of \$100 to the person who collects the most valid signatures in our petition drive for Ed Clark and David Koch, between now and December 31, 1979. A second prize of \$50 will also be awarded.

### RULES

1. You must be registered to vote in Colorado in order to collect signatures. Petition signers must also be registered Colorado voters.
2. To qualify for the \$100 first prize, you must collect a minimum of 100 valid signatures; 50 valid signatures, minimum, to win the \$50 second-place prize.
3. In order to count toward the contest total, petitions must be *completed and notarized* by Dec. 31, 1979, and in the hands of the CLP officer by Jan. 9, 1980.
4. Petitions may be mailed to the CLP at P.O. Box 1557, Denver 80201 (be sure you get them notarized first!) or brought to our monthly cocktail party (see below).

### SPECIAL BONUS!

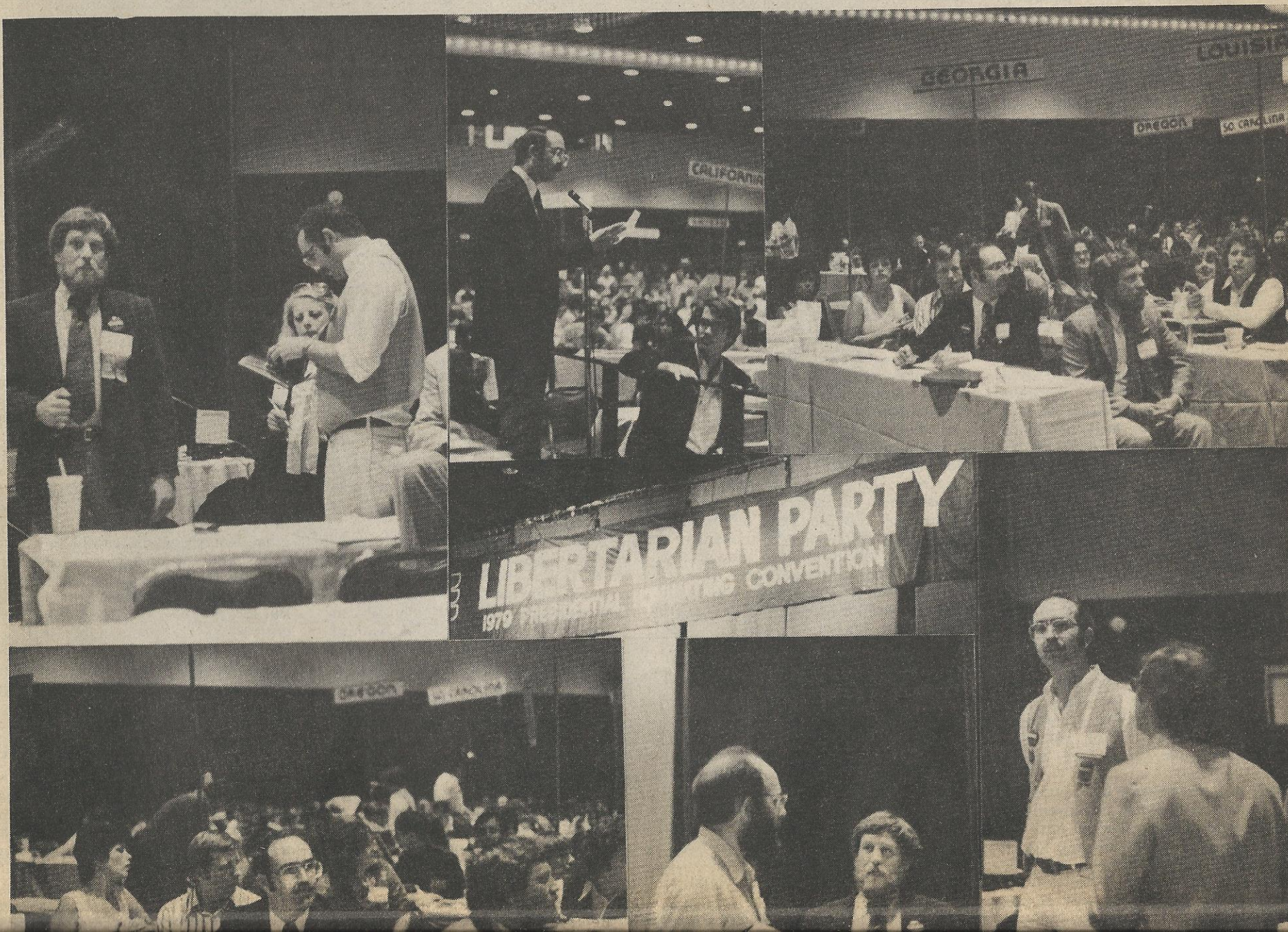
### GET A FREE DRINK FOR EACH 15-SIGNATURE PETITION FORM YOU COMPLETE!

Bring completed petitions to the monthly CLP cocktail party. We will notarize them free of charge and give you a free drink for each 15 signatures you collect. (We'll also give you a new, blank petition form so you can get more signatures.) Cocktail parties are held in Suite 400, 1624 Market Street, Denver, the second Wednesday of each month. The next three will be on November 14, December 12 and January 9.

For more information, or to obtain blank petition forms, call Dave Nolan (759-2244) or John Mason (733-5916).



# 1979 Libertarian Party Convention







# In 1980 Vote Libertarian

OUR ECONOMY IS  
LIKE A GREAT  
COMPLICATED MACHINE  
THAT HAS TOO MANY  
MOVING PARTS!



WE USED TO  
HAVE A CAR  
LIKE THAT.



I SAY **SIMPLIFY!**  
GIVE THE PUBLIC **ONE**  
GOOD TV... **ONE** SOAP...  
JUST **ONE** BRAND OF  
**EVERYTHING.**



I DO HOPE IT'S  
A PINK SOAP OR  
MAYBE A NICE  
YELLOW OR...



**THINK** WHAT WE'LL **SAVE**  
ON PROMOTION... ADVERTISING...  
WASTEFUL COMPETITION!  
THE MIND BOGGLES.



WHEN THAT  
HAPPENS TO  
ME, I TAKE AN  
ASPIRIN OR AN  
'EMPIRIN' OR  
AN 'ALKA-  
SELTZER'.  
IT DEPENDS.



OF COURSE  
THE **GOVERNMENT**  
WOULD SEE  
EVERY PROBLEM  
MET A CERTAIN  
**STANDARD.**





# Minor Changes in National Platform Approved

Numerous changes in wording and a few new planks for the Libertarian Party's Platform were approved by the Platform Committee and floor delegates at the Party's 1979 Convention. Coloradoans L. Neil Smith and Patrick L. Lilly participated in the Committee deliberations, successfully backing a few adopted changes.

Without a doubt, the biggest controversy centered on the Energy plank. Several different proposals to expand the existing plank were introduced in committee, including two to move the discussion of nuclear power to a separate plank. After extensive debate, with more proposed substitutions and amendments than on any other plank, the majority approved expansion of the plank to five paragraphs covering a colossal list of actual or proposed government programs in the energy field. The proposed "Energy Security Corporation" was lambasted as well as the "Energy Mobilization Board", and the reference in the old plank to the Federal Energy Administration was changed to the new Department of Energy.

The proposals for a new plank on nuclear power lost out, but considerable controversy remained on the subject. As a result, a minority report was issued which differed from the majority report only in its wording of the paragraph dealing with nuclear power. Seeking to make the plank more palatable to anti-nuclear activists, the minority didn't merely call for privatization of the industry—a term which they said implied too much approval of the industry—but went on to include a "laundry list" of subsidies to nuclear power development which should be ended.

In one of the most interesting turns of the Convention, the delegates voted by a rather wide margin to reject the majority report and use the minority report language as a working document for floor debate. After some minor wording changes and the addition of a whole new sentence, the plank, which by then had

won the acceptance of the Platform Committee majority, was passed overwhelmingly.

All in all, the Committee approved revisions of varying depth of 29 planks, and 18 of these were adopted on the floor. In addition, eight completely new planks and two re-writes so massive that they had to be considered as new planks (thus requiring a two-thirds vote of the delegates to pass) made it out of the Committee. Only five of these were adopted: those on Freedom of Responsibility, Inflation and Recession, Monopolies, Transportation and, finally, China.

The Freedom and Responsibility plank is a caveat section disavowing actual endorsement of practices which would be legalized by implementation of the Platform. The plank on Inflation and Recession is a massive revision of the old plank called "Money" and excoriates at great length the federal central banking system, soft money, and other inflationary policies.

There were many proposals which were not considered in committee, and many recommendations of the Committee which never received consideration on the floor. The former category included proposals both for and against the Hatch Act, proposals on children's rights, dolphins' rights, airport security, campaign finance laws, the census, the Equal Rights Amendment, Salt II and others. Parts of the Committee report not dealt with included planks on freedom of religion, subsidies, public utilities, pollution, education, population, unclaimed property, military policy, human rights, and new planks on government debt, government services, health care and private space exploration.

This was the first time in LP history that neither the Platform Committee report nor that of the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules Committee was dealt with in full by the delegates. As a result, proposals are already being put forth to activate only one of these committees at

each working convention, in alternating sequence. This would put four years, instead of the current two, between successive revisions of each document, but would allow more time for a more thorough job to be done without having to hold longer conventions. Such a proposal will very likely be brought to the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules Committee at the 1981 convention.

For all the debate both in committee and on the floor, relatively little change was made in the platform. An article in the *Los Angeles Times* the day after the floor debates was very informatively titled "Libertarians Hammer Out Tradi-

tional Platform". Seven years may not seem very long for something to have become "traditional", but, as the *Times* article correctly noted, there will be no big shifts in philosophy or basic proposals.

The 1980 platform has been updated with references to newer issues and proposals, and in many places, the language has either been pared down for brevity, rearranged for clarity or readability, or expanded for depth and appeal to specific groups. It retains the basic tone and style, and the consciously-refined logical consistency of past platforms.



Part of the immense main Convention floor at the Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles.

## New NatCom Chosen, Meets

An expanded National Committee of the Libertarian Party was chosen on the last day of the 1979 Presidential Nominating Convention in Los Angeles. The new NatCom held its first meeting that afternoon in the Catalina Ballroom at the Bonaventure Hotel.

Under a redistricting plan adopted the previous Thursday during the Constitution and By-Laws debate, the number of Regions in the country was increased from ten to eighteen and the number of

going in those states over the next two years. Special efforts will have to be made to get the Clark-Koch ticket on the ballot in New Mexico and Wyoming next year. This is no cause for despair, however; Wyoming was one of only two states which had no delegates at the Convention. The other was West Virginia, where state laws have so far stifled all LP activity.

The number of at-large seats on the NatCom remains as before at seven. A



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Under a restructuring plan adopted the previous Thursday during the Constitution and By-Laws debate, the number of Regions in the country was increased from ten to eighteen and the number of Regional Representatives on the NatCom from fifteen to twenty. Previously, there had been five regions with one Rep and five with two; now, all Regions have one Rep each, with the exception of Region III (California, Hawaii, and Guam), which now has three.

State Chair **John Mason** was elected to a second term on the NatCom as the sole Regional Rep of the new Region VII, which consists of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. For the last two years, Mason and **Rick White** of Nevada have represented the old Region III. White was also re-elected to represent the new one-state Region V.

Under the new plan, an attempt was made to include one strong, well-organized state in each Region. The small delegation (4) from New Mexico and the total lack of a delegation from Wyoming at this year's National Convention underscore the leadership role which Colorado Libertarians will necessarily play in getting LP activities

convention. The other was west Virginia, where state laws have so far stifled all LP activity.

The number of at-large seats on the NatCom remains as before at seven. A total of eighteen candidates vied for these positions at the Convention. Those elected were: **Ed Crane** (CA), former National Chairman, **Fred Esser** (AZ), the attorney who fought the unsuccessful battle to put the Arizona LP on the ballot after the 1976 elections, **Michael Emerling** (AZ), who conducts the famous "Political Persuasion" workshops, **Bill Howell** (TX), **Dick Randolph** (AK), the first Libertarian elected at the state level, **Sara Baase** (CA), and **Dave Nolan** (CO), principal founder of the LP.

The four National Officers bring the total membership of the NatCom to thirty-one.

At the first meeting of the new NatCom, topics taken up included orientation of new members, nominations for the Judicial Committee (which insures compliance of Party policies with the Statement of Principles), and the location of the 1980 non-working LP Convention.

MENT  
TO IT  
DUCT  
TAIN  
RD.

AND IF THEY  
DIDN'T, I'D  
SIMPLY SWITCH  
TO A BETTER  
BRAND!

NO, NO!!  
THOUSANDS OF  
BRANDS SCREAMING  
TO BE BOUGHT  
IS A THING OF  
THE PAST. WE  
MUST GO  
BEYOND THAT.

YOU MEAN I  
COULDN'T CHOOSE  
THINGS TO BUY  
THE WAY I  
PICK A MOVIE  
OR A...

YOU WOULDN'T NEED  
TO CHOOSE.

MY HUSBAND AND I  
PASSED THROUGH A  
CHARMING LITTLE  
COUNTRY JUST LIKE  
THAT.

REALLY,  
WHICH ONE?

ALBANIA.







# **ED CLARK is coming to Denver November 17**

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# F. Paul Wilson Wins 1979 Prometheus Award

The 1979 Prometheus Award for the best work of libertarian science fiction was awarded to **F. Paul Wilson** in a presentation ceremony September 5th at the national Libertarian Party Convention in Los Angeles. His novel *Wheels Within Wheels* won the prize of \$2500 in gold.

The award was formally presented to Wilson, a New Jersey physician, by another Wilson—**Robert Anton Wilson**, the popular counter-culture libertarian who co-authored the master spoof *Illuminatus!*. About 150 science fiction fans and reporters attended the evening cocktail reception in the same meeting room where a panel on libertarianism and futurism had just concluded.

The Prometheus Award Committee was formed in early 1979 by libertarian activists who met in Las Vegas. Through donations and pledges of members of the Committee and others, the award is funded. The gold is obtained through Stock Cross, Inc. of Boston by Committee member **John Hilberg**.

The selection of *Wheels Within Wheels* was made from a field of a dozen candidates, nominated by publishers, authors, Committee members, and other science fiction readers. The ten-person selection committee, including Hilberg and Robert Anton Wilson, was chaired by the Prometheus Award's founder, **L. Neil Smith** of Fort Collins, himself a science fiction writer.

In addition to Wilson's book, two others were mentioned as finalists. They are *The Genesis Machine*, by **James P. Hogan** and *The Avatar*, by **Poul Anderson**.

Interviewed afterward, Wilson described himself as a writer first and a doctor second—"a writer who went to medical school". He is 33, and followed the classic YAF/Objectivist route to libertarianism. He said he first began think-

ing of himself as a philosophical libertarian after seeing his first copy of *Reason*. "Rand gave me a vocabulary to express my philosophy" is the way he puts it.

Wilson has six previously-published stories and books. The first was a short story in *Analog* (Wilson calls *Analog* publisher John Campbell one of his "step-parents".) and the most recent his novel *Healer*. He says he has had no trouble getting his works published because of their unabashed libertarian themes. He calls the first novel he wrote "atrocious", and attributes difficulties earlier in his career to his own lack of experience and style as a writer. He says there are not many truly libertarian writers in the world today, however.

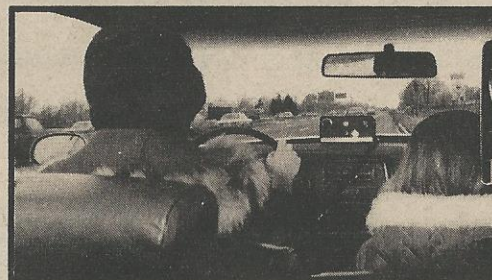
*Healer* and *Wheels Within Wheels* both belong to the developing "La Nague Federation" series of novels from Wilson. Another in the series, *Enemy of the State* is due out this summer, and Wilson says there may well be at least one more La Nague book, perhaps a novellette. *Wheels Within Wheels* started out as a novelette.

Wilson also leaves open the possibility that he will produce some sort of charted "Future History", like that of Robert A. Heinlein, in his books.

A self-taught writer, Wilson says he doesn't let his personal philosophy affect his medical practice, except that he won't deal directly with any government or accept any new patients already on Medicaid. He says "Medicaid patients abuse horribly" and that there is nothing he can do to prevent patients he already has from going on Medicaid. He seriously considers the possibility of being forced out of medicine by government intrusion.

Wilson is not politically active, but says he makes a point of voting Libertarian.

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## Calendar & Announcements

OCTOBER 10: Ballot drive begins.

OCTOBER 24: CLP Board Meeting 7:00 p.m., 2225 Buchtel Blvd., #711, Denver.

NOVEMBER 10-11: National Committee Meeting and Regional Conference, Des Moines, Iowa. (Contact CLP)

NOVEMBER 14: CLPCP - Cocktail Party, cash bar, 1624 Market Street, Suite 400, Denver (Above Alexander Graham's) 7:00 p.m. - Turn in petitions, find out about the progress of the drive and the campaign, pick up literature for the campaign, have a good and inexpensive time with fellow libertarians.

NOVEMBER 19: Tibor Machan, Senior Editor, Reason magazine, to speak on "Are There Limits to Liberty?" University Memorial Center, Room 235, University of Colorado, Boulder.

NOVEMBER 28: CLP Board Meeting, 7:00 p.m., 168 S. Emerson Street, Denver

DECEMBER 12: CLPCP - Cocktail Party, cash bar, 1624 Market Street, Suite 400, Denver, 7:00 p.m. - will our petition drive be near an end? How's the campaign developing? Spend a couple of enjoyable hours in an elegant environment and find out.

\*\*\*\*\* Petition prizes get you free drinks at the CLPCP. See ad in



# Regional Report

by John Mason

As mentioned elsewhere in this issue, a re-structured National Committee held its first meeting in Los Angeles at the conclusion of the recent convention. In addition to myself, the new Region VII is represented on the NatCom by Vice Chair **M.L. Hanson** and At-Large member **Dave Nolan**. With only six incumbents on the NatCom (not including the four officers), the coming year should prove to be both interesting and unpredictable. It is interesting to note however, that Region VII members of the committee represent 10 years of NatCom experience between them, half of which is held by Dave Nolan.

Nolan has already begun re-establishing his presence on the committee after a two year absence by being appointed to the preliminary convention committee to establish sites and dates for the 1980 and 1981 National Conven-

tions. It seems likely that the 1980 convention will be held in Chicago in the fall. Sites mentioned for the Tenth Anniversary Convention include Denver and New York. Formal convention committees will be appointed at the November 10-11 meeting of the NatCom in Des Moines.

Other major business of the abbreviated meeting included election of the Judicial Committee. **Jim Clarkson** of Georgia was named Chair. It was also announced that National HQ was being moved to a new address at 2300 Wisconsin Avenue in D.C. The move is scheduled for some time in October.

In the region, New Mexico seems to be developing a new and more vigorous organization, spearheaded by **Ron Romero** of Albuquerque. Investigations have begun to establish permanent ballot status at a very early date. The re-

Street, Suite 400, Denver, 7:00 p.m. - will our petition drive be near an end? How's the campaign developing? Spend a couple of enjoyable hours in an elegant environment and find out.  
\*\*\*\*\* Petition prizes get you free drinks at the CLPCP. See ad in this issue.

quirements in New Mexico *seem* to be easier than in most states. Wyoming is still struggling, but will be a major target for ballot status in 1980. Activists in Wyoming can expect assistance from both Colorado and the National Party to help turn their organization around. Discussions with State Chair **Gary Roberts** have already been held toward that end.

While this column will continue to update readers on regional and NatCom matters, it is impossible to deal with everything. I urge readers to write to me with questions or information they would like included at 168 S. Emerson Street, Denver, CO 80209. And if you find yourself near Des Moines on November 10 or 11, remember that NatCom meetings are open, and that there are usually a number of related activities going on. Stop by.

## Feds Do Logistics for Kennedy

Now that Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) has federal Secret Service protection, he, along with all the other federally-approved Presidential candidates, will get a variety of free campaign services in addition to protection.

According to an AP story put out in late September, Secret Service agents will make advance arrangements for each of Kennedy's stops on the campaign trail, including contacting the press for him and renting of hotel rooms.

A small army of agents will also ride on any airplanes the candidate charters, their seats paid for by the government, substantially reducing the total bill.

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## Utilities Workers Strike in Springs

Employees of the Public Utilities Department in Colorado Springs who recently joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers went on strike against the city and set up picket lines at numerous city offices and plants in mid-September. The City obtained court orders within a few days restricting the pickets to City Hall and a few other office locations, banning them from most of their initial locations.

The strikers work—or worked—for the City's Electrical Division and tried unsuccessfully to get the City Council to recognize the IBEW as an exclusive bargaining agent before walking off their jobs. The strike is the first test of a controversial anti-strike amendment to the City Charter approved by the voters in the spring municipal elections.

The Charter provision forbids public sector employees from striking or slowing down work to protest pay or conditions and mandates immediate dismissal without hope of re-hiring for any city employee participating in a "job action". It also forbids negotiation with a striking union, and requires workers to sign a pledge not to engage in strikes or slowdowns, a provision which is not being enforced now. Local officials seem convinced that any court challenge to the "loyalty oath" requirement would be

mand. He foresees no reasonable way of replacing, as the Charter demands, the one hundred or so workers who are now off their jobs. Hearings are now being held to validate the process of firing, one by one, the striking employees.

The central and most publicized demand of the electricians is recognition of and bargaining with the IBEW by the city, although many observers believe that changes in working conditions and higher pay and benefits are equally high on the union's list of priorities. The local Police Protective Association and the El Paso County Democratic Party have both come out strongly in favor of the strikers and against enforcement of the Charter amendment. Less than a week after the strike started, the City offered to retain any striking workers who returned to their jobs, but virtually none did.

Considerable controversy has also erupted over the scope of the District Court order restricting the pickets. That order prohibited persons other than the strikers but sympathizing with them from picketing City installations. Several picketers have been arrested for picketing at proscribed locations.

The outcome of the dispute will undoubtedly set precedents for public sector employment policy in Colorado

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ing enforced now. Local officials seem convinced that any court challenge to the "loyalty oath" requirement would be at least partially successful, and have foregone enforcement even though no suit has been filed.

Colorado Springs is a city long known for active anti-union sentiments; but City officials admit that they are having trouble following the uncompromising dictates of the no-strike amendment. Utilities Department Director James Phillips has publicly stated that the workers are highly trained and in de-

The outcome of the dispute will undoubtedly set precedents for public sector employment policy in Colorado Springs.

---

*"They've got a little list of all those things  
Of which they don't approve.  
They've gotta keep their eyes on you;  
you might make your move . . ."*  
— Jackson Browne

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